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STATEMENT ON MASSACRE IN EAST TIMOR

On November 12, 1991 Indonesian troops opened fire on several thousands of unarmed citizens at a peaceful funeral procession in Dili, East Timor, killing and wounding a large number of people.

This incident is extremely deplorable. We hope that the facts will be clarified as quickly as possible.

There are good grounds to fear that arrests, detentions, torture, and executions will continue to be carried out in the wake of the massacre and that efforts to identify the dead and injured and to provide protection will be hindered by the authorities.

At this time, a concerted international effort to avert the above and to seek a just solution of the East Timor issue is urgently called for.

The United Nations, all governments concerned, and the International Committee of the Red Cross should monitor the incident and urge the Indonesian government to act with discretion.

Now, as the position of international society on the incident is becoming increasingly clear, a statement of the position of Japan, a country with extremely close ties to Indonesia, is internationally important. We strongly urge the Japanese Government to issue a clear statement deploring this serious human rights abuse and to revise its policy toward Indonesia.

November 20, 1991

Diet Members Forum on East Timor

Representative:	Manae Kubota	(Social Democratic Party)
Vice-representative:	Hyousuke Kujiraoka	(Liberal-Democratic Party)
Convenors:	Takako Doi	(Social Democratic Party)
	Torao Takazawa	(" " ")
	Takayoshi Wada	(Komeitō)
	Eisei Itoh	(Democratic Socialist Party)
	Sakeyoshi Furugen	(Japan Communist Party
	Kozaburo Yamada	(Rengo Sangiin)
Secretary-general:	Satsuki Eda	(United Social Democratic Party)
Under Secretary-general:	Shuo Matsubara	(Social Democratic Party)

Free East Timor! Japan Coalition

STATEMENT

Nov. 20, 1991

The Free East Timor! Japan Coalition, a network of ten citizens' groups campaigning for a just solution to the East Timor issue, deplores the shooting on November 12 of scores of people at Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili, East Timor. Witnesses, including the foreigners who were present, all testify that the mourners had done nothing to provoke the soldiers who gunned them down and that there were many school children among the victims. Furthermore, it is deplorable that the Indonesian military carted away the bodies of the dead and disposed of them in mass graves, depriving the victim's families of the consolation of burying their own loved ones. Families of the wounded were likewise denied access to their relatives in the hospital. The fate of the scores of young people who were incarcerated after the massacre and reportedly subjected to torture is cause for extreme concern. The fact that Jakarta has cut telephone contact with East Timor for more than a week is likewise ominous.

We urgently call for the United Nations and other international organizations to send missions to East Timor with utmost haste to make a thorough inquiry into the events and to remain present in the territory to monitor the situation and protect the East Timorese from further violence.

We demand that the Indonesian military return the bodies of the murdered to their families.

We demand that Indonesia provide a complete list of all of those killed.

We demand that Indonesia provide the names of wounded who are confined in hospital and that it immediately allow access to the families through the intermediacy of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

We demand that Indonesia allow telephone calls to be put through to East Timor and that it allow free access to the outside world.

It must be stressed that the massacre on Nov. 12 is part of a consistent pattern of oppression that began with the invasion and occupation of East Timor and has claimed the lives of some 200,000 people. It is high time that the United Nations, governments and the world community recognize, and act with urgency on, the underlying cause of this massacre: the illegal occupation for sixteen years by the Republic of Indonesia. Of utmost priority is the speedy convening of talks between the East Timorese, Indonesia, and Portugal to work out a just solution in line with the eight UN resolutions that have been

passed on East Timor and hitherto ignored by Indonesia.

Until Indonesia ends its illegal and brutal occupation of East Timor, military and economic aid to the Suharto regime should be stopped. Japan, as the major donor of economic aid, should immediately stop its aid to Jakarta.

Furthermore, as a member of the UN Security Council, Japan should press for an urgent meeting of the Council to set in motion the above initiatives.

Unless the world acts with urgency to end the 16-year-long hell that the people of East Timor have endured, it is to be greatly feared that the East Timorese will have to pay the price in a permanent reign of terror and more massacres such as those seen last week.